

## GLYNN BEGINS CAMPAIGN IN GREATER CITY

Compares His Economy Record With Cost of Whitman's Office.

## COOPER UNION THROG AND OTHERS CHEER HIM

There were cheers and flowers and confetti and a parade for Gov. Glynn when he arrived here yesterday morning after a campaign tour of the State that stretched over 2,000 miles. And last night at Cooper Union there were yells that rocked the auditorium when the Governor faced a capacity audience at the Glynn meeting held under the auspices of the Trade Unionism Committee of One Hundred.

This upsurge was only the beginning of a crowded night for Gov. Glynn that included big meetings at Hamilton Fish Park, at the National Theatre in Second avenue, at Houston street and at the old Cafe Boulevard in Second avenue. From these meetings the Governor went to receptions held in his honor at the Manhattan Club and at the Automobile Club of America.

The cheers of the crowd at the Cooper Union meeting were especially explosive when the Governor talked to the assembled workmen of his workmen's compensation act. Also when he opened up on a comparison of the increase of expenses in the office of District Attorney as run by Mr. Whitman and the decrease of State expenditures under the Governor's year as Chief Executive of the State the cheers were long and loud and frequent.

### The Governor's Speech.

The Governor said:  
"To say to you that the State has spent \$10,000,000 less under my administration than Governor than during the previous year may not impress you. If, however, you are intimately acquainted with the financial history of your State you will understand the difficulties that had to be met and overcome before I was able to accomplish this unparalleled reduction.  
"To place the matter in a concrete form for you, let me suppose that you were at the head of a business and were called upon to continue everything in full blast but at a reduction of 16 per cent. in your operating expenses. Those of you who have come into direct touch with business affairs will realize what a task it would be. Yet that is precisely what I have done in the business of the State by reducing the yearly expenses of the State from \$57,000,000 to \$47,000,000, without doing a single thing in the least to impair the efficiency of a single public office.  
"Let us suppose that there were no other issues involved in the present campaign but the question of business efficiency as applied to the State government. Let us suppose that the voters of New York were to cast their ballots not along party lines but along business lines, and that the candidate who could show the greatest economy in the business of the State would be elected. If they would look at my record of business efficiency in the administration of my office, and at the business efficiency of Mr. Whitman in the administration of his office, this is what they would find. They would discover that I had reduced the State's expenditures by \$10,000,000, and they would discover that I had saved more than \$7,000,000 of unnecessary appropriations; that I had vetoed lapses which made money available for the coming year, and that I had secured the surplus in the sinking fund so that the present taxpayers would be spared an unfair burden during the coming year of over \$3,000,000.  
Has saved \$11,000,000.  
"Although they would discover that my official acts had saved the taxpayers of this State from a direct tax of \$11,000,000.  
"In 1913 Mr. Whitman's record of business efficiency and you will discover that in the four years he has been in office he has increased the cost of the District Attorney's office from \$271,000 during the first year of his administration to \$352,000, which is his departmental estimate for the year 1915. Mr. Whitman may say that crime is increasing. It is, no doubt, but it increases only for the exempt positions. In 1907 Mr. Jerome, with only ten Assistant District Attorneys, twenty clerks and forty stenographers, finished work for twenty-one stenographers. In 1913 Mr. Whitman, with fourteen Assistant District Attorneys, thirty-six Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, twenty-four clerks and fifty-seven stenographers, an increase in the staff from 29 to 45 per cent, was still employing the twenty-one stenographers. The position of stenographer in the District Attorney's office is not an exempt position. Furthermore, the figures in the District Attorney's office do not show that crime has been on the increase. In 1903 under Jerome 7,877 cases were handled in the District Attorney's office. In 1913 Mr. Whitman's office handled 8,425 cases. It cost the city for Mr. Jerome's office that year \$345,446. It cost the city under Mr. Whitman in 1913 \$348,410. Mr. Jerome handled his greater volume of business for \$110,000 less than Mr. Whitman did in 1913.  
Whitman Asks for More.  
"In 1908 Mr. Jerome did not ask for a single cent in excess of his budget appropriation, whereas every year that Mr. Whitman has been in office he has requested from \$43,000 in his first year up to \$187,000 extra appropriations, which he asked for this year.  
"The difference of these figures becomes plain when it is remembered that Mr. Jerome's office conducted the prosecutions not only for New York county but for Bronx county. Mr. Whitman now has jurisdiction over New York county alone. To sum up, Mr. Whitman has spent more for one county than Mr. Jerome spent for two.  
"Let me say that this is not to be taken as a criticism of Mr. Whitman's ability. The District Attorney's office is a legal and not an executive office, and everything that I have said is said without reflection upon Mr. Whitman's conduct of the legal questions which have come before him.  
"The voters of New York, however, are interested more in the executive ability

## Italy Suspicious of G. F. Williams

Former U. S. Envoy May Not Be Allowed to Land in Albanian Port.

ROME, via Havre, Oct. 28.—George Fred Williams, former Minister to Greece, who was removed by President Wilson because of his activity in Albanian affairs and left for Avlona with the American sanitary mission, is regarded with suspicion here and it is likely that he will not be allowed to land in the Albanian port.

George Fred Williams of Dedham, Mass., was appointed United States Minister to Greece and Montenegro last December. In June last newspapers here received from Mr. Williams a statement attacking the Powers and the International Commission of Control in Albania, whose policy he denounced as an "special manner of anarchy, incompetence, hypocrisy and murder."

The statement, made after a trip of inspection through Epirus, included criticism of Prince William of Wied, who was on the Albanian throne at that time. The Minister to Greece said the Miret was "a Prince calling himself King, with no powers, no territory and no subjects except his wife and children."

Two manifestos were issued subsequently and on July 1 President Wilson accepted the envoy's resignation.  
Italy regards her interests in Albania of the highest importance and a few days ago Italian marines were landed at Avlona in view of the unrest provoked by the Moslem inhabitants and the possibility of a general uprising.

### McADOO BANS CARGO REPORTS.

Advance News on Contraband to Be Kept From Belligerent Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Determined to prevent belligerent warships in the Atlantic from obtaining advance information concerning seizable cargoes aboard ships which clear from the United States ports, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo issued an order to-day to collectors of customs forbidding them to make public information about any outward bound cargoes or the vessels' destinations until thirty days after clearance.  
The order was taken as a result of reports circulated that warships off the Atlantic coast had been able to locate and seize vessels bearing cargoes of conditional contraband in a remarkably short time after they left our ports. The conveyance of such information to belligerent ships is, of course, an unethical act and various stories have been afloat as to the means employed in keeping the commanders of these ships advised as to probable prizes.

### SHIPS VIOLATE NEUTRALITY.

Report That Norwegian and Danish Ports Receive Contraband.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A letter written by a Danish citizen from Copenhagen states that exasperation is felt there over notorious breaches of neutrality by merchant vessels. It is alleged that transatlantic steamers carry false bills of lading, discharge cargoes at ports of Denmark or Norway and then take on cargoes that are delivered at Stettin. It is asserted by the writer of the letter that hundreds of tons of copper discharged by such ships in Norway have mysteriously disappeared.

### Danish Premier Makes Denial.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Oct. 28.—The Danish Government was interrogated in Parliament yesterday as to whether it could guarantee that corn and foodstuffs imported from America are not re-exported to Germany.  
The Premier said investigation had proved that rumors of illegal re-exportation from Denmark were unfounded and said that the Government was prepared to guarantee to the British Government that such export should occur in the future.

### GERMANY WANTS COTTON.

Gerard Cables She Will Take 75,000 Bales a Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Ambassador Gerard has cabled the State Department from Berlin that Germany and Austria are prepared to take 75,000 bales of American cotton a month. According to the Ambassador's information Germany will take 50,000 bales a month, if it can get them, while Austria will take 25,000 bales monthly.  
The chief difficulty is the question of ships and officials here are confident that they can be found. Robert Rose of the State Department is in New York ascertaining the number of neutral vessels likely to be available for carrying cotton to Europe.

### LIFE SENTENCE FOR PRINCE.

Five Who Plotted to Kill Archduke to Be Hanged.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—Despatches from Vienna state that sentence has been pronounced upon the five Austrians who plotted the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg. Hlo, Enbrilovic, Kerovic, Dovanic and Limovic will be hanged, Prince, who fired the shots, is sentenced to prison for life.  
Cabrionovic, the bomb thrower, received a twenty year sentence. Nine others were sentenced to prison for various terms. The rest were acquitted.

### MANY GIVE BLOOD TO SOLDIERS.

French Call for Transfusion Volunteers Brings Ready Response.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—An appeal has been issued by the military medical authorities for volunteers for blood transfusion. It says:  
"There are many wounded who are so exhausted from loss of blood that the only chance of saving their lives is by prompt transfusion from the veins of a healthy, strong, living man or woman. Those who wish to offer their blood for such transfusions are invited to give their names to the Hotel Dieu."  
Within a short time after the appearance of the notice 120 names of volunteers had been registered, with women appearing conspicuously in the list, which included all classes of society. So prompt was the response that Dr. Carrel, pathologist of the Rockefeller Institute and now head of one of the Lyons hospitals, was able to save several patients at once.

## ROYALTY BANS ONE NEW YORK 'RELIEF FUND'

Prince of Wales Denies He Is Sponsor of Proposed Biltmore Ball.

## BRITISH AMBASSADOR SENDS OUT DISAVOWAL

The Prince of Wales sent word to the American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund that he objects to the use of his name in connection with the ball which Mrs. Bertha Prentice had announced would take place next Monday night in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of the fund.

The message from the heir to the British throne came through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, King George's Ambassador at Washington.

Ralph M. Stuart Wortley, local treasurer of the Prince of Wales fund, denies that Mrs. Prentice is associated in any way with the organization. He therefore objects to her activities on behalf of this particular charity.

An effort to get Mrs. Prentice's version of her reason for using the Prince of Wales's name in obtaining patronage for her charity affair was unsuccessful last night.

The promoter of the ball maintained an office in the Biltmore until recently. It was said at the hotel last night that Mrs. Prentice might be found at the Wolcott. Inquiry at that hotel, however, brought the reply that she was not stopping there.

### Names Not Made Public.

So far as is known the names of those who have purchased tickets for Mrs. Prentice's ball have not been made public by Mrs. Prentice or her co-workers.

Mr. Wortley heard of Mrs. Prentice's activities some days ago, when he learned that \$35 had been turned over to her, the donor believing that the money would go into the fund of which Mr. Wortley is in charge. The money failed to come in, and Mr. Wortley tried to find Mrs. Prentice to ask her if it was not time to contribute to the organized fund the money she had been collecting in behalf of. But she was not at the Biltmore then, nor has he been able to find her since. When he learned last night that The Sun was looking for her too he expressed great interest and asked to be notified in case she was found.

Notices of the ball next Monday contained the information that the Prince of Wales had signified his intention of being an honorary sponsor and would even send a personal envoy to be present and represent him. When the Prince of Wales learned of the use of his name he became so displeased that he cabled to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador in Washington, to such effect as: "Sir Cecil, I might write you the following statement:  
"A statement has recently appeared in the New York press to the effect that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has consented to be honorary sponsor of a ball to be held at the Biltmore Hotel in New York on November 2 in aid of the Prince of Wales fund, and had signified his intention of sending a personal envoy to be present."

### No Time for Festivities.

"The British Ambassador at Washington has received his Royal Highness's command to let it be known that the above statement is absolutely without foundation."

"Sir Cecil Spring-Rice wishes to add that while the many generous offers of help to the wounded soldiers and the distressed families in England are very highly appreciated he feels obliged to disassociate himself from any effort to raise money for these purposes by means of an entertainment or festivity of any kind. He is confident that any British subjects who have generously offered to collect funds in this way will really understand his feeling that it would be unsuitable for him to be connected with any such festivities at this time of widespread sorrow and mourning."

"Please make it perfectly plain that Mrs. Prentice has no connection with the matter, with our fund," said Mr. Wortley. "I have been looking for her myself, intending to stop her activities, but have not been able to find her."  
At the Biltmore it was said that the ball had been "postponed indefinitely," and last night no one seemed to know much about it or about Mrs. Prentice.

### NEW YORKER ORDERED AWAY.

Jamaica Officials Say Wessels Firm Supplies German Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Louis Wessels, head of the Wessels, Kulenkampf Company of New York, has been requested by the Government to leave the island immediately, giving as a reason that the New York firm has been sending supplies to German cruisers.

The Wessels, Kulenkampf Company, commission merchants, have offices at 82 Water street. The officers of the company are Louis Wessels, Gustave B. Kulenkampf, Alexander von Gontard and Johann Smidt. None of them would be located last night. The company is a large exporter of coffee.

### HARVEY MAY GET BERLIN POST.

Report Follows Editor's Call on Wilson—Denial at White House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Col. George Harvey's visit at the White House today led to reports that he probably would be offered the Ambassadorship to Berlin in the event of the election of James W. Gerard to the United States Senate. At the White House all talk of an appointment was dropped and it was said that Col. Harvey's visit was purely of a political character.  
No official acknowledgment of the Harvey possibility would, of course, be made at this time, but if Mr. Gerard is elected it would not surprise many here if the President would offer the post to the editor.

Desperate attempts of the retreating German army again to take the offensive after having been driven back fifty-five miles from Warsaw have everywhere been reported.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE IS LOSING FORCE; ALLIES MAKE GAINS ON WHOLE LINE; BERLIN ADMITS CHECK NEAR WARSAW

"German Armies Forced to Withdraw," Says Official Report.

## RUSSIANS TAKE MANY AUSTRIANS PRISONERS

Berlin Admits Retreat From Poland With Heavy Losses, Is Report.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The German Government admitted to-day for the first time that matters were not going favorably for the German armies in Poland. For two weeks, since the beginning of the campaign which led to an overwhelming Russian victory and the collapse of the German invasion of Poland, Berlin had been silent. To-day, however, there was an official admission of a retreat.

The statement given out says that fresh Russian forces advancing from Ivangorod, Warsaw and Novo Georgievsk have obliged the German armies to withdraw, after having repulsed all former attacks. The statement continues:  
"At first the Russians did not follow and the withdrawal of our troops took place without difficulty. The reserve troops will change their formation according to the situation."

Other statements issued in Berlin and Vienna merely summarize the situation in the east by saying that very severe battles are being fought along the River Vistula and the River San, the point being made that the Russians are in greatly superior numbers.

The military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt does not deny that the Germans are retreating from Poland, and adds:  
"It is to be hoped that the leaders of the allied Austrian and German armies will be able to cooperate fully against this Russian movement. The bravery of the allied troops gives ground for the expectation that an advance against the Russian positions on the Vistula will be renewed."

### ROUTED ON FRONTIER.

German Severe Beaten Nineteen Miles From Border.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office to-night:  
In the fighting which lasted for four days south of Piltza (136 miles from the frontier) in the forests on a line Rialogura-Glovatchoff-Poltchana-Ianovetz, our troops severely defeated the Austro-German armies. Between Piltza and Glovatchoff the heroic efforts of our soldiers on October 26 finally broke the resistance of the Twentieth German army corps and the reserve corps of the German Guard.

In the centre, after encounters of the greatest fierceness, we succeeded in firmly establishing ourselves in the woods in the region of Adamoff, Severinoff and Marlenoff.

On our left wing we carried by assault defensive positions at Politchna and surrounded part of the Austrian troops near Berdzje.

In Galicia a battle is raging along the valley of the San for its entire length. We captured ten officers and 500 men. South of Przemyel our troops advanced at certain points.

In East Prussia the enemy bombarded our positions with great violence and in the neighborhood of Bakalargow they made repeated attacks, all of which were repulsed.

The success we gained south of Piltza, resulting in the retreat of the enemy along his main front, has been of the very greatest importance.

### MAKING FINAL DASH

German in Perilous Stage of Move on Coast.

By JOHN PROLEAT.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

WEST OF THE YSER, Oct. 28.—With the crossing of the Yser the Germans are entering the final stage of their attempt to seize the coast. It is this last stage that is most hazardous for them.  
During the last three weeks I have been over practically all of the ground they traverse in order to reach Calais and Boulogne.  
Two courses are obviously open to the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg. The first is to make straight for Calais, either by the valley of the Scar for its entire length, or by the route of the Yser, and then to march on through Hondschote, Bergues and Gravelines.  
The other course, which many well informed persons who passed through here during the final stage of their attempt to seize the coast, is to make a detour to the south, and then to march on through Hondschote, Bergues and Gravelines.  
The other course, which many well informed persons who passed through here during the final stage of their attempt to seize the coast, is to make a detour to the south, and then to march on through Hondschote, Bergues and Gravelines.

### RUSSIANS TAKE RADOM.

Large Bodies of Czar's Cavalry Also Occupy Lodz.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The great Russian victory in Poland has caused a weakening of the German defensive in East Prussia and of the Austrian defensive in Galicia. Immediately after the Russian victory west of the Vistula the Germans to the north and the Austrians to the south felt an increasing strain.

The official reports by the Russian Government and despatches received from newspaper correspondents point to Russian advances from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

The official statement issued in Petrograd to-day was as follows:  
Desperate attempts of the retreating German army again to take the offensive after having been driven back fifty-five miles from Warsaw have everywhere been reported.

The points mentioned in the French official statement are underlined in the above map, which illustrates the scene of what is described as the bloodiest fighting of the world's greatest war.

The German attacks, according to this statement, in the region between Nieuport and Arras were much less violent yesterday than on the preceding day.

The French held their positions and gained ground to the north and east of Ypres. They also made some progress between Cambrai and Arras. On the right bank of the Aisne the Germans were repulsed in a severe night attack in the region of Craonne.



The points mentioned in the French official statement are underlined in the above map, which illustrates the scene of what is described as the bloodiest fighting of the world's greatest war.

## German Plan Now Is to Hurl Army at Boulogne

Realizing Futility of Attempt to Progress on Coast, Invaders Decide to Try to Pierce Allies' Line in Interior.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Late despatches received from correspondents in Belgium indicate that the Germans are making another tremendous effort to mend their shattered forces from the North Sea to Ypres and to press on to the French coast. A despatch to the Daily Chronicle, sent from a town between the Yser and the Yser, says strong reinforcements are on the way to strengthen the corps commanded by the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg, who commands the German front in Belgium.

The correspondent says that when the reinforcements now on the way reach the Grand Duke he will have at his command 350,000 men to hurl at the Belgians and their allied supports. The new troops are hurrying from Bruges.

"The intention of the Germans, therefore, appears now to throw all their weight on the Dixmude-Ypres part of the front," says the Chronicle correspondent. "The Duke's order that the army under his command must hack its way through to the Strait of Dover at all costs still stands, but the objective has been somewhat changed."

Discovering that the British and French warships held the coast so strongly that an advance by that road was impossible, the Germans now plan to strike to the south and southwest, between the River Yser and the Ypres-Hazebrouck-St. Omer road, with their first objective Boulogne, an unfortified city. They plan to throw 350,000 men, as rapidly as possible, against this narrow line. The Grand Duke proposes, says the Chronicle correspondent, to get to Boulogne by going around Dunkirk and Calais, and then to seize those cities more leisurely, in an advance with heavy artillery up the coast.

Belgians Say Invaders Are Retreating Rapidly.

By JAMES DUNN.

Special correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 27 (Tuesday night).—I learn from Sluis that the Germans were beaten back to-day over the Yser, losing as rapidly as possible, against this narrow line. The Grand Duke proposes, says the Chronicle correspondent, to get to Boulogne by going around Dunkirk and Calais, and then to seize those cities more leisurely, in an advance with heavy artillery up the coast.

Heavy fighting was resumed this morning at Ostend. A stream of German wounded continued to pour into Bruges. Trenches are easily and quickly made on the sand dunes, enabling the lines of infantry to creep so close that they can hear each other's voices.

Expert shots who had scooped out shelters with their hands put the German machine guns out of action. The dikes are running red with the blood of the fiercest battle of the war is being fought. The finest German first line troops are engaged in a struggle to take Dunkirk.

Both sides are trying desperately to outflank the other by crossing the Yser. The Germans hoped to cut off the allies between Nieuport and Dunkirk but no sooner did they get beyond Furnes than they came within range of the deadly fire of the British warships. The efforts to cross the zone of the naval fire cost the Germans thousands of men, but still they are persisting.

It is reported in Ghent that 10,000 Austrians are pushing forward to strengthen the weakened German line in the neighborhood of Nieuport.

Invaders Driven Back East and North of Ypres and on Centre.

## FIERCE NIGHT ATTACKS REPULSED AT CRAONNE

French Progress Continues Through Forests of the Vosges.

### 12 Inch Naval Guns Rake German Lines

By Central News.

DOVER, Oct. 28.—A British battleship has joined the flotilla on the Belgian coast and is firing its 12 inch guns on the German trenches.

The British naval 12-inch guns fire a projectile weighing 850 pounds with a force that drives the projectile through from eleven and one-half to seventeen inches of Krupp steel at a distance of 3,000 yards, depending on the model of the rifle. The common shells have a bursting charge of about eighty pounds of high explosive.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—Gen. Joffre's despatches to-day strengthen the belief that the German attack in Flanders and France has passed the crest of power and is slowly weakening.

The official reports were more favorable than at any time since the German armies began their new advance fifteen days ago after the occupation of Ostend. Last night and to-day the Kaiser's troops were not merely checked but were hurried back.

The allies gained ground in Belgium to the north and east of Ypres, driving a wedge further northward between the German forces near the coast and forces operating from Ghent and Brussels. The allies outflanked the Germans and advanced in the region of La Bassée, the point for many days of incessant and violent effort by the Germans to cut the allied line in two. Elsewhere along the west flank the allied line remains unbreakable.

The official statement that the German onslaught is moderating, together with unofficial despatches asserting that the Germans cannot maintain their attack, warrants the conjecture that the Russian victories in Poland, the advances of the French in Lorraine and Alsace and tremendous losses in killed and wounded in Belgium and northern France are compelling the Germans once more to abandon an offensive campaign and are forcing them to prepare to defend their own territory. It is reported that the invaders have lost 18,000 killed and 30,000 wounded in Belgium alone, while their losses in France, especially near La Bassée, Lille and Arras, have been enormous.

The dwindling of their chances in Belgium may have produced the new attempt to break through the allied line in the old centre, in the Craonne region, where it is officially reported they made a violent night attack and were repulsed. There is a report also that the allies have made some progress north of Soissons in attempting to turn the whole German fortified position along the hills of Champagne that the retreat of the German centre would not now be surprising.

The news from the battle line north, east and southeast of Verdun continues to be favorable to the French and has an important bearing on the situation in the north. The French moved forward in their effort to envelop the German force holding St. Mihiel, and maintained a threatening movement toward Metz.

### GERMAN THRUST STOPPED

Offensive Is Weakening All Along Northern Front.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Government report to-night contains little more than a confirmation of the news of the afternoon, that the German offensive shows signs of going to pieces and that the allies have made some advances where they found weak spots in the German line. The fighting has been fiercer than ever and is pressed night and day.

The text of the communiques is as follows:  
In Belgium two night attacks by the enemy in the region of Dixmude have been repulsed.

The German effort on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude appears to be moderating.

Our offensive continues to the north of Ypres.

Between La Bassée and Lens there has been slight progress on our part.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

The report of the afternoon was the most satisfactory that has been received from the commander in chief for many days. It showed that not only are the Germans being stopped short in their effort to seize the French coast and advance on Paris from a short and strong line but the allies are beginning to move forward. Successes were reported in Belgium, in northern France, in the old centre near Craonne